

Rejection to Claims under 35 U.S.C. §102(b)

Claims 1 to 13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Mima.

Mima discloses an automatic inspecting apparatus for a yarn joining device. A cam plate 19 (see col. 4, line 37 and Figs. 2 and 3 of Mima), rotates about a cam shaft A for actuating a joining command arm 15. The arm 15 can push a button 37. (See Mima at Fig. 4, and col. 5, line 10 to col 6, line 48). A clutch mechanism 21 with a ratchet 20 and solenoid 26 can stop movement of the shaft A. (See col 4, line 41 et seq. of Mima.)

Claim 1 recites a web tension measurement device comprising "a roller for a contacting a web of material, the roller having an axis of rotation, the axis being moveable in a first direction by the web", "a counteracting device connected to the roller, the counteracting device for forcing the roller in a second direction opposite the first direction" and "a controller connected to the counteracting device for measuring the web tension."

The cam plate 19 cited by the Examiner is not a roller and does not contact the yarn of Mima. The cam plate and shaft A are actuating devices for the command arm 15, which also does not contact the yarn of Mima, but merely pushes a button for the take-up unit U. See Fig. 4 of Mima. Thus Mima does not disclose "a roller for contacting a web of material, the roller having an axis of rotation, the axis being movable in a first direction by the web," as recited in present claim 1. The cam plate 19 and shaft A of Mima are not moved by, or in contact with, the yarn at all.

In addition, as clear from the present specification, for an axis to be moveable, it must be able to translate, as shown by arrow 6 of the present application in Fig. 1. When a roller can only solely rotate, the axis is fixed, and thus is not movable. Only upon translation of the axis can the axis move. There is no disclosure in Mima that shaft A translates. In fact, it appears from Fig. 4 of Mima, that translation of shaft A would not be possible as lever 15 then would not contact button 37, which is stationary. Thus the shaft A of Mima is not "moveable in a first direction" as recited in claim 1.

In addition, the cited solenoid 26 of Mima does not force cam plate 19 of Mima in a direction, it merely operates a clutch mechanism to stop rotation. Thus, solenoid 16 is not "a counteracting device connected to the roller, the counteracting device for forcing the roller in a

second direction opposite the first direction" as recited in claim 1.

Furthermore, the controller recited by the Examiner uses clamp mechanisms 140, 141 to measure yarn tenacity, not "connected to [a] counteracting device for measuring the web tension," as recited in claim 1.

Furthermore, the field of invention of the present invention is printing presses, as discusses in Page 1, line 6 of the present invention, and Mima in the yarn joining field is non-analogous art.

With respect to claim 10, claim 10 recites "running a web over a roller, the roller having an axis movable in a first direction; counteracting the movement of the axis in a second direction opposite the first direction; and measuring a counteracting force or a variable so as to be able to determine a web tension."

Mima does not run a web over cam plate 19 or shaft A, does not move shaft A in a first direction (but merely rotates it), does not counteract any movement of shaft A, as shaft A is stationary, and does not measure any counteracting force of the counteracting step.

Withdrawal of the rejection to claims 1 and 10, and their dependent claims under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) is respectfully requested.


CONCLUSION

It is respectfully requested that the present application is now in condition for allowance, and applicants respectfully request such action.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVIDSON, DAVIDSON & KAPPEL, LLC

By:


William Gehris
Reg. No. 38,156

Davidson, Davidson & Kappel, LLC
485 Seventh Avenue, 14th Floor
New York, New York 10018
(212) 736-1940